



29/4/11

SUPPLEMENT TO
ANNEX 9 — FACILITATION
(Twelfth Edition)

1. The attached Supplement supersedes all previous Supplements to Annex 9 and includes differences notified by Contracting States up to 30 December 2010 with respect to all amendments up to and including Amendment 21.
 2. The Supplement should be inserted at the end of Annex 9, Twelfth Edition. Additional differences received from Contracting States will be issued at intervals as amendments to this Supplement.
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SUPPLEMENT TO ANNEX 9 — TWELFTH EDITION

FACILITATION

Differences between the national regulations and practices of Contracting States and the corresponding International Standards and Recommended Practices contained in Annex 9, as notified to ICAO in accordance with Article 38 of the *Convention on International Civil Aviation* and the Council's resolution of 21 November 1950.

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

RECORD OF AMENDMENTS

<i>No.</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Entered by</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Entered by</i>

**AMENDMENTS TO ANNEX 9 ADOPTED OR APPROVED BY THE COUNCIL
SUBSEQUENT TO THE TWELFTH EDITION ISSUED JULY 2005**

<i>No.</i>	<i>Date of adoption or approval</i>	<i>Date applicable</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Date of adoption or approval</i>	<i>Date applicable</i>
20	20/11/2006	15/7/2007			
21	9/3/2009	19/11/2009			

1. Contracting States which have notified ICAO of differences

The Contracting States listed below have notified ICAO of differences which exist between their national regulations and practices and the International Standards and Recommended Practices of Annex 9, Twelfth Edition, up to and including Amendment 21, or have commented on implementation.

The page numbers shown for each State and the dates of publication of those pages correspond to the actual pages in this Supplement.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of notification</i>	<i>Pages in supplement</i>	<i>Date of publication</i>
Algeria	22/3/10; 24/10/10	1	29/4/11
Australia	25/8/09; 12/10/10	1-3	29/4/11
Bahamas	28/4/10	1	29/4/11
Benin	25/9/09	1	29/4/11
Brazil	4/8/10	1	29/4/11
Cameroon	31/7/09	1	29/4/11
Canada	15/10/09	1-3	29/4/11
China	22/10/09	1-2	29/4/11
China (Hong Kong SAR)	13/10/09	1-2	29/4/11
China (Macao SAR)	7/10/10	1	29/4/11
Cuba	28/10/09	1-2	29/4/11
Czech Republic	10/10/09	1	29/4/11
Estonia	19/10/09	1	29/4/11
France	16/11/09	1-3	29/4/11
Greece	15/11/2010	1	29/4/11
Japan	14/10/09	1-3	29/4/11
Lithuania	14/10/09	1-2	29/4/11
Madagascar	10/10/09	1	29/4/11
Mongolia	15/9/10	1	29/4/11
Nepal	27/7/10	1	29/4/11
New Zealand	30/10/09	1	29/4/11
Paraguay	22/10/09; 3/5/10	1	29/4/11
Peru	30/4/10	1	29/4/11
Poland	19/10/09	1	29/4/11
Singapore	17/10/09	1-2	29/4/11
Sweden	6/10/09	1-2	29/4/11
Switzerland	15/10/09	1	29/4/11
Thailand	20/10/09	1-2	29/4/11
United Kingdom	22/10/09	1-4	29/4/11
United States	9/12/09	1-2	29/4/11
Venezuela	2/6/09	1	29/4/11

2. Contracting States which have notified ICAO that no differences exist

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of notification</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Date of notification</i>
Austria	19/10/09	Malaysia	17/7/09
Bahrain	13/7/09	Pakistan	28/10/09
Chile	8/10/09	Romania	16/10/09
Cyprus	10/6/09	South Africa	16/10/09
Germany	22/10/09	Sudan	16/10/09
Ireland	23/10/09	Uruguay	22/10/09

3. Contracting States from which no information has been received

Afghanistan	Denmark	Kyrgyzstan
Albania	Djibouti	Lao People's Democratic Republic
Andorra	Dominican Republic	Latvia
Angola	Ecuador	Lebanon
Antigua and Barbuda	Egypt	Lesotho
Argentina	El Salvador	Liberia
Armenia	Equatorial Guinea	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Azerbaijan	Eritrea	Luxembourg
Bangladesh	Ethiopia	Malawi
Barbados	Fiji	Maldives
Belarus	Finland	Mali
Belgium	Gabon	Malta
Belize	Gambia	Marshall Islands
Bhutan	Georgia	Mauritania
Bolivia	Ghana	Mauritius
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Grenada	Mexico
Botswana	Guatemala	Micronesia (Federated States of)
Brunei Darussalam	Guinea	Moldova
Bulgaria	Guinea-Bissau	Monaco
Burkina Faso	Guyana	Montenegro
Burundi	Haiti	Morocco
Cambodia	Honduras	Mozambique
Cape Verde	Hungary	Myanmar
Central African Republic	Iceland	Namibia
Chad	India	Nauru
Colombia	Indonesia	Netherlands
Comoros	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Nicaragua
Congo	Iraq	Niger
Cook Islands	Israel	Nigeria
Costa Rica	Italy	Norway
Cote d'Ivoire	Jamaica	Oman
Croatia	Jordan	Palau
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Kazakhstan	Panama
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Kenya	Papua New Guinea
	Kiribati	Philippines
	Kuwait	Portugal

Qatar	Slovakia	Trinidad and Tobago
Republic of Korea	Slovenia	Tunisia
Russian Federation	Solomon Islands	Turkey
Rwanda	Somalia	Turkmenistan
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Spain	Uganda
Saint Lucia	Sri Lanka	Ukraine
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Suriname	United Arab Emirates
Samoa	Swaziland	United Republic of Tanzania
San Marino	Syrian Arab Republic	Uzbekistan
Sao Tome and Principe	Tajikistan	Vanuatu
Saudi Arabia	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Viet Nam
Senegal	Timor-Leste	Yemen
Serbia	Togo	Zambia
Seychelles	Tonga	Zimbabwe
Sierra Leone		

4. Paragraphs with respect to which differences have been notified

<i>Paragraph</i>	<i>Differences notified by</i>	<i>Paragraph</i>	<i>Differences notified by</i>
Chapter 1		2.24	Australia
Definitions	Australia	2.27	Australia
	France	2.28	Australia
1.5	China (Hong Kong SAR)	2.30	Australia
Chapter 2		2.32	Canada
2.5	Japan	2.34	Canada
2.7	Thailand	2.36	Canada
	United States		United States
2.9	United States	2.37	Canada
2.10	China (Hong Kong SAR)	2.38	China (Hong Kong SAR)
	Japan	2.41	Sweden
	United Kingdom	2.43	Czech Republic
2.12	China (Hong Kong SAR)		Greece
	Greece		Japan
	Japan	Chapter 3	Sweden
	United Kingdom		Thailand
2.13	Canada	3.4	Cuba
	China (Hong Kong SAR)		Singapore
	Greece	3.5	Japan
2.16	Poland	3.6	United States
2.19	Greece	3.9	Brazil
	Japan		Japan
	Sweden		Paraguay
	United Kingdom		Singapore
	United States		Switzerland
2.21	Canada		Venezuela

<i>Paragraph</i>	<i>Differences notified by</i>	<i>Paragraph</i>	<i>Differences notified by</i>
3.9.1	Madagascar		France
3.10	Algeria		Japan
	Bahamas		United Kingdom
	China (Hong Kong SAR)	3.45	Canada
	Nepal		Japan
3.10.1	Japan		Singapore
	Nepal	3.46	China
3.11	Brazil		France
	Japan		Singapore
3.12	Czech Republic	3.47	Brazil
3.14.1	United States		Mongolia
3.15	Czech Republic		Switzerland
3.17	Cuba		Venezuela
3.18	Thailand	3.47.1	China (Hong Kong SAR)
3.20	Cuba		France
3.21	Australia		Lithuania
	France		Paraguay
	Japan		United Kingdom
	New Zealand		United States
	Singapore	3.47.2	China (Hong Kong SAR)
3.23	Canada		Lithuania
	Czech Republic		Paraguay
	France		United States
	Japan	3.47.3	Lithuania
3.24	Canada		Paraguay
	China (Hong Kong SAR)		United States
	Cuba	3.47.4	Lithuania
	France		Paraguay
	Japan		United States
	Singapore	3.47.5	China (Hong Kong SAR)
3.25	Japan		Lithuania
	Singapore		Paraguay
3.26	Australia		United States
	Japan	3.47.6	France
	New Zealand		Thailand
	Singapore		United Kingdom
	Thailand	3.47.7	China
	United Kingdom		Thailand
3.27	Australia	3.49	Canada
	China (Hong Kong SAR)		Singapore
	Japan		United States
3.29	Japan	3.50	Canada
	Thailand		New Zealand
	United Kingdom		Peru
3.32	Switzerland	3.52	Singapore
3.38	United Kingdom		Thailand
3.42	Singapore		United Kingdom
3.43	Canada	3.53	Singapore
3.44	Canada	3.54	Singapore

<i>Paragraph</i>	<i>Differences notified by</i>	<i>Paragraph</i>	<i>Differences notified by</i>
3.58	Australia		Thailand
	France		United States
3.59	Canada	3.75	Japan
3.60	Singapore		United Kingdom
	United Kingdom	3.76	Australia
3.61	Canada		China
3.67	Australia		Japan
	Czech Republic		United Kingdom
	Peru		United States
	Sweden		
	United Kingdom		
3.68	Benin	Chapter 4	
	China (Hong Kong SAR)	4.2	Canada
	Cuba		Sweden
	Madagascar		United Kingdom
	Paraguay	4.3	Sweden
	Thailand		United Kingdom
	United Kingdom	4.5	Lithuania
3.68.1	United Kingdom	4.8	China (Hong Kong SAR)
3.69.1	Australia	4.12	Canada
3.70	Mongolia	4.13	Canada
	Venezuela		Cuba
3.71	Australia		Sweden
	China		United Kingdom
	China (Hong Kong SAR)		United States
	France	4.20	Cuba
	Japan		Sweden
	New Zealand		United Kingdom
	Peru	4.21	Japan
	Singapore	4.22	Sweden
	Switzerland		United Kingdom
	United Kingdom	4.24	Czech Republic
	United States		Lithuania
3.71.1	Australia		Sweden
	China		United Kingdom
	France	4.26	Czech Republic
	Japan	4.27	China (Hong Kong SAR)
	Switzerland		Cuba
	Thailand		Sweden
	United States		United Kingdom
3.71.2	France	4.29	Sweden
3.72	United Kingdom		United Kingdom
	United States	4.30	Sweden
3.73	China		United Kingdom
	Japan	4.31	New Zealand
	Lithuania		Sweden
	United Kingdom	4.33	China (Hong Kong SAR)
	United States		Peru
3.74	Australia	4.34	Sweden



<i>Paragraph</i>	<i>Differences notified by</i>	<i>Paragraph</i>	<i>Differences notified by</i>
4.35	United Kingdom United States China (Hong Kong SAR) New Zealand		Singapore Switzerland Thailand United Kingdom United States
4.36	China (Hong Kong SAR)	5.11	China (Hong Kong SAR)
4.37	China (Hong Kong SAR)		United Kingdom
4.38	Sweden	5.11.1	United Kingdom
4.39	China (Hong Kong SAR)	5.12	Cuba
	Canada	5.13	France
	China (Hong Kong SAR)	5.14	Australia
	New Zealand		Canada
4.40	China (Hong Kong SAR)		China
4.41	Brazil		China (Hong Kong SAR)
	China (Hong Kong SAR)		France
	Japan		Peru
4.42	China (Hong Kong SAR)		Thailand
	New Zealand		United Kingdom
4.43	China (Hong Kong SAR)	5.15	United States
	Sweden	5.17	Singapore
4.49	China (Hong Kong SAR)	5.18	China
4.54	Paraguay		Japan
4.55	Lithuania		Singapore
	Paraguay		Thailand
4.56	Paraguay	5.19	China
Chapter 5			China (Hong Kong SAR)
5.3	China (Hong Kong SAR)		France
	France	5.21	Japan
	Singapore	5.22	Japan
5.4	Canada	5.23	Cuba
	Singapore	5.26	Singapore
	United Kingdom		China
5.5	Australia		Singapore
	France	5.27	United Kingdom
5.6	Australia		China (Hong Kong SAR)
	Cuba		Singapore
	France	5.29	United Kingdom
5.7	France		Cuba
	Singapore		Singapore
5.8	China (Hong Kong SAR)	Chapter 6	
5.9	France	6.1	Australia
	Japan		Lithuania
5.9.1	Canada		Paraguay
	China	6.1.3	Benin
	Cuba	6.1.4	Paraguay
	France	6.2	Estonia
	Japan	6.4	Paraguay
	Peru		
	Poland		

<i>Paragraph</i>	<i>Differences notified by</i>	<i>Paragraph</i>	<i>Differences notified by</i>
6.5	Paraguay	8.16	Australia
6.7	China		Poland
6.8	Paraguay		Venezuela
6.10	Paraguay	8.17	Australia
6.15	Paraguay		Cameroon
6.17	China		Lithuania
6.18	Lithuania		Poland
6.30	Paraguay		Sweden
6.35	Paraguay		Switzerland
6.36	France	8.18	Cameroon
6.39	Estonia		Lithuania
6.40	Estonia		Poland
6.41	China (Macao SAR)		Sweden
	France		Switzerland
6.42	United Kingdom	8.18.1	Cameroon
6.43	China		Lithuania
	Japan		Switzerland
	Lithuania	8.19	Australia
			Cameroon
			Lithuania
			Poland
			United Kingdom
Chapter 8		8.20	Cameroon
8.1	Canada		Lithuania
8.3	Canada		United Kingdom
8.3.1	Japan	8.21	Cameroon
8.3.2	Japan		Lithuania
8.4	Canada		United Kingdom
8.15	Australia	8.39	United States
	Japan		
	New Zealand		
8.15.1	Australia		

CHAPTER 3

- 3.10 The Government of Algeria indicates that existing non-MRPs will continue to be issued until 24 November 2011. However, such passports will expire no later than 24 November 2015, as prescribed by Standard 3.10.1. Additionally, procedures for the issuance of biometric passports (ePassports) will become operational during the second quarter of 2011.
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CHAPTER 1

Definitions *Commencement of journey.* Australia has arrangements whereby transit passengers can join a domestic flight in order to board an international flight out of Australia. Those passengers still fall within the definition of direct transit passengers and should not be taken to have commenced their journey from Australia.

Deportee. Under Australia's migration legislation a "deportee" means a person in respect of whom a deportation order is in force. Deportation orders are served on persons, but only on persons who entered Australia lawfully as permanent residents. Persons entering Australia unlawfully cannot, as a matter of Australian law, be served with a "deportation order".

Removal order. 'Removal order' is not specifically defined in Australian migration legislation. However, as a matter of administrative practice a notice is given to the operator before a person is removed.

CHAPTER 2

2.24 Disinsection options provided by Australia are consistent with WHO recommendations. Australia also considers pre-embarkation disinsection as efficacious and offers this as an additional option.

2.27 The content and form of the disinsection certificates required by Australia differ from those set forth in provision 2.27.

2.28 The content and form of the disinsection certificates required by Australia differ from those set forth in provision 2.27.

2.30 If considered necessary by the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service, all or any part of the aircraft and the contents may be treated by disinfection and/or disinsection, after the aircraft lands at its first port of call in Australia.

CHAPTER 3

3.21* 'Permanent Resident Permits' are not provided for within Australian migration legislation. Instead, permanent residents in Australia are holders of permanent visas. Australia is compliant with Recommended Practice 3.21 as its permanent visa holders are entitled to enter and re-enter Australia for five years from the date of visa grant without needing to obtain a further re-entry visa. Australia's migration legislation is more exacting than RP 3.21 as it requires Permanent Resident visa holders, who have not obtained Australian citizenship during this initial five-year period, to apply for an appropriate permanent re-entry visa if they leave Australia and wish to re-enter.

3.26* Australia requires all travellers to complete, in writing, an incoming and outgoing passenger card on each arrival and departure. These passenger cards do not request identity information that is not already presented in a traveller's identity document(s).

3.27 The content and form of the Australian incoming and outgoing passenger cards differ from Appendix 5.

* Recommended Practice

- 3.58 Australia is compliant with Standard 3.58 (as it provides direct transit arrangements for crew, passengers and their baggage where airport facilities permit). However, Australia's migration legislation is more exacting than this standard as it limits the amount of time certain travellers can spend in transit facilities (i.e. up to eight hours).
- 3.67 Australia does not provide crew membership certificate facilities, but provides alternate means for the identification and facilitation of crew members (i.e. the Crew Travel Authority regime) through Australia's borders. Australia's CTC regime is an electronic system that facilitates and expedites the registration of crew members.
- 3.69.1* Australia does not provide crew membership certificate facilities, but provides alternate means for the identification and seamless facilitation of crew members (i.e. the Crew Travel Authority regime) through Australia's borders. Australia's CTC regime is an electronic registration system which stores information within a secure database.
- 3.71 Australia does not accept crew membership certificates, but provides alternate means for the identification and seamless facilitation of crew through Australia's borders. In practice, Australia's Crew Travel Authority (CTA) and Special Purpose Visa (SPV) regime operates in a way similar to visa-free entry systems.
- 3.71.1* Australia does not accept crew membership certificates, but provides alternate means for the identification and seamless facilitation of crew through Australia's borders. In practice, Australia's Crew Travel Authority (CTA) and Special Purpose Visa (SPV) regime operates in a way similar to visa-free entry systems.
- 3.74* Australia does not issue Civil Aviation Safety Inspector Certificates in the format outlined in Appendix 8. Australian aviation safety inspectors are issued identification documents that do not contain information on date of birth, sex, nationality.
- 3.76* 'Aviation safety inspectors' are defined as 'airline safety inspectors' under the Australian *Migration Act 1958*. For reasons stated in 3.71, the Australian Government does not extend visa-free privileges to airline safety inspectors, but provides alternate means for their identification and seamless facilitation through Australia's borders. Airline safety inspectors are eligible to use Australia's Crew Travel Authority (CTA) and Special Purpose Visa (SPA) regime, which in practice operates in a way similar to other visa-free entry systems.

CHAPTER 5

- 5.5 The reference to "removal order" has no bearing on the process of removing a person from
5.6 Australia as one is not required by law. However, as a matter of administrative practice a 'Notice to Remove' is given to the operator before a person is removed.
- 5.14 As a matter of policy, carriers who do not comply with section 229 or section 230 of the Australian *Migration Act 1958* are served with an infringement notice for each person brought to Australia in contravention of these sections. However, the infringement notice may be withdrawn if one of the reasons for issuing the infringement is covered by s229(5). A defendant bears a legal burden in relation to the matters in subsection (5) or (5A).

*Recommended Practice

29/4/11

CHAPTER 6

- 6.1 The Australian Government ensures appropriate arrangements are made at Australian Commonwealth leased airports through: a) the Airport Master Plans and Major Development Plans that must be approved by the Australian Government under the *Airports Act 1996*; b) the price, financial performance and quality of service monitoring, under relevant Commonwealth legislation, at five major Australian international airports: Adelaide, Brisbane, Melbourne (Tullamarine), Perth and Sydney (Kingsford-Smith); and c) other measures such as the International Airport Operator's Guide.

CHAPTER 8

- 8.15 Air traffic control is not the first point of contact at all Australian airports for reporting a suspected communicable disease. At some ports the current Australian practice is for the pilot-in-command of an aircraft to report a suspected communicable disease to their ground staff, who in turn notifies the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service (AQIS). The airline agent and AQIS then facilitate the provision of any special medical personnel and equipment necessary for the management of public health risks upon arrival.

- 8.15.1* The current Australian health declaration card contains two health questions relating to avian influenza, and contact information for while the person is in Australia, and emergency contact information. The Passenger Locator Card does not contain health questions, but contains contact information as provided on the health declaration card.

Australia will continue to use the health declaration card as its conduit for obtaining contact tracing information for persons who may have been exposed to a communicable disease. Future refinements to the health declaration card will consider the components of the Passenger Locator Card.

- 8.16 Existing Australian health initiatives, such as the Australian Health Management Plan for Pandemic Influenza (AHMPPI) and FLUBORDERPLAN, meet the ICAO requirement for a national aviation plan. While the focus of these plans deals with the management of pandemic influenza, the processes are equally applicable to management of other communicable diseases.
- 8.17 Australia has established a National Passenger Facilitation Committee which coordinates facilitation activities of relevant Australian Government agencies.
- 8.19 Australia has established a National Passenger Processing Facilitation Committee which coordinates facilitation activities of relevant Australian Government agencies. In addition, Australia has in place a National Passenger Processing Committee which coordinates whole-of-Government approvals to non-scheduled international flights.

* Recommended Practice



CHAPTER 3

3.10 The Government of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas wishes to inform that although it is issuing electronic passports which have a machine readable zone, it is presently unable to fully comply with Standard 3.10 of Annex 9 with respect to its issuing offices in Beijing (Bahamas Embassy, Beijing) and London (Bahamas High Commission, London).

The date by which the Standard is likely to be complied with, with respect to its Offices in Beijing and London, is 30 September 2010.

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CHAPTER 3

- 3.68 Presently, crew member certificates remain in paper form with information and existing stamps of validity.

CHAPTER 6

- 6.1.3 There are no quarantine services at the Cardinal Bernardin Gantin International Airport of Cadjèhoun.

2015-02-26 12:18:18 MSTx



CHAPTER 3

- 3.9* Brazil has not yet incorporated biometric data into its passports, visas, or other official travel documents.
- 3.11* The Brazilian identity document, which is valid for travel to Mercosur countries, is currently being made machine-readable.
- 3.47* Brazilian regulations provide for the establishment of standards for the provision of information by airlines for use in the prevention and suppression of acts of unlawful interference. However, standards have not yet been established to implement the advance passenger information system.

CHAPTER 4

- 4.41 Brazilian regulations include simplified procedures for the release or clearance of replacement parts and on-board supplies. However, there are no simplified procedures for the clearance of ground security equipment.
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* Recommended Practice

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CHAPTER 8

- 8.17 Cameroon has not yet established a national air transport facilitation programme. This is currently being developed.
- 8.18 Since Cameroon has not yet implemented Standard 8.17, 8.18 cannot be applied; however, it will be taken into consideration in the programme under development.
- 8.18.1* Cameroon is now using Appendix 11 for the upcoming establishment of its national air transport facilitation programme which is currently being developed.
- 8.19 Cameroon has still not established the National Air Transport Facilitation Committee and Airport Facilitation Committees. However, the relevant draft texts have already been elaborated and submitted for the approval and signature of the hierarchy.
- 8.20* Since Cameroon is not yet implementing Standards 8.17 and 8.19, Recommended Practice 8.20 cannot be applied. However, it will be taken into consideration in the programmes being developed.
- 8.21* Cameroon is in the process of using Appendix 12 for the forthcoming establishment of the National Air Transport Facilitation Committee and Airport Facilitation Committees.
- Cameroon intends to make all necessary efforts to comply with Annex 9, including Amendment 21, on 31 December 2012.
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* Recommended Practice



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